

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION P

AFOSR-TR-97

ived  
704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington H Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management an

existing data sources, any other aspect of this Reports, 1215 Jefferson DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)

2. REPORT DATE

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED  
FINAL 01 May 93 To 30 Apt 97

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

CELLULAR INTERACTIONS IN THE SUPRACHIASMATIC NUCLEUS

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

F49620-93-1-0283

61102F

2312/CS

6. AUTHOR(S)

DR ANTHONY VAN DEN POL

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

DEPT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD CA 94395

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION  
REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

AFOSR?NL  
110 DUNCAN AVE ROOM B115  
BOLLING AFB DC 20332-8050

10. SPONSORING / MONITORING  
AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

DR GENEVIEVE M. HADDAD

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release;  
distribution unlimited.

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT

During the period (1993-1997) of support from AFOSR, we completed many papers. Some of those listed below deal exclusively with the subject of the proposal, the suprachiasmatic nucleus, and some deal indirectly with issues related to the circadian clock or transmitters found in the SCN. A substantial effort was invested in examining the two primary transmitters in the SCN, glutamate, which is excitatory, and GABA, which is inhibitory. These two are particularly important because the primary input from the retina that phase-shifts the clock is glutamate, and the primary transmitter made by SCN cells themselves is GABA.

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19971009 023

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF REPORT (U)

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF THIS PAGE (U)

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
OF ABSTRACT (U)

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  
(UL)

**Department of Biological Sciences  
Stanford University  
Stanford, CA 94395**

**Final report: July 1997**

**Anthony N. van den Pol, PhD [PI]  
Department of Biological Sciences  
Stanford University  
AFOSR- Chronobiology Program Award # F49620-93-1-0283-PO2  
"Cellular interactions in the circadian clock- the suprachiasmatic nucleus"  
Air Force Program Manager: Dr. Genevieve Haddad**

This is the final report on our research grant from the AFOSR to Stanford University. May 1997 marked the end of a 1 year no-cost time extension that allowed us to complete work on our project that had been started during the previous three years. This one year extension was very helpful, and because of this we were able to publish several additional papers on the circadian clock in the hypothalamus, the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN).

**Major Findings.**

During the period (1993-1997) of support from AFOSR, we completed many papers. Some of those listed below deal exclusively with the subject of the proposal, the suprachiasmatic nucleus, and some deal indirectly with issues related to the circadian clock or transmitters found in the SCN.

A substantial effort was invested in examining the two primary transmitters in the SCN, glutamate, which is excitatory, and GABA, which is inhibitory. These two are particularly important because the primary input from the retina that phase-shifts the clock is glutamate, and the primary transmitter made by SCN cells themselves is GABA.

Immunocytochemistry, electrophysiology, digital calcium imaging, and molecular biology was used to study GABA and glutamate in the SCN, and to study how the other transmitters found in the SCN can modulate release or response to these two primary transmitters. One important finding was that when glutamate and GABA receptors were blocked with specific antagonists, no postsynaptic potentials could be found either in SCN slices or in SCN cultures. This suggests that in the absence of glutamate and GABA, no other transmitter by itself shows much synaptic activity in the SCN.

Glutamate plays a significant role in initiating phase shifts of circadian rhythms. Recent evidence suggests that both metabotropic and ionotropic glutamate receptors may influence phase shifts. With electron microscopy, immunoreactivity for different metabotropic GluRs was found both pre- and postsynaptically in neurons and in astrocytes. Using cDNA-PCR and immunocytochemistry, we found that mRNA for all 8 metabotropic GluR genes that have been cloned to date is expressed by SCN neurons, including a new splice variant, mGluR7b. With whole cell patch clamp recording using a novel model of single self-innervating neurons, all three classes of mGluRs can be found in single SCN axons, and these presynaptic mGluRs modulate each other.

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is found in SCN innervation arising from the thalamic intergeniculate leaflet, a visual relay pathway. Injections of NPY into the SCN cause phase shifts in behavior and electrical activity. Although in many other regions of the brain such as the hippocampus NPY has little effect on GABAergic neurons, in the SCN a substantial depression of GABA release was found. NPY reduced the amplitude and frequency of inhibitory postsynaptic

currents (IPSCs) in SCN neurons, acting at Y1- and Y2-type receptors coexpressed in single SCN axons. In the presence of tetrodotoxin, SCN axons still released GABA independent of action potentials. NPY reduced the frequency of miniature IPSCs in the presence of tetrodotoxin, supporting a presynaptic mechanism of action. NPY also reduced the frequency and amplitude of glutamate-mediated excitatory postsynaptic currents in SCN slices. In developing SCN neurons, NPY reduced GABA-mediated excitation and calcium rises, in part by a mechanism that may involve protein kinase A and cAMP modulation.

One interesting and novel outcome of our data is that many of the transmitters of the SCN exert their most striking effect not on the cell body, but rather on the axon terminal. In most cases, the effect on the axon terminal was to reduce release of the axon's transmitter. The mechanism for this was sometimes based on reducing the inflow of calcium ions, a necessary prerequisite for transmitter release. Previous work on the SCN has focused on transmitter effects on the neuron cell body. Our work supported by the Air Force is the first to find large effects of SCN transmitters that act on axon terminals of the SCN neurons.

#### **Relevance to the Air Force mission.**

A significant problem to the Air Force is how to maintain human performance at peak efficiency at times of the 24 hour day when performance is usually low, for instance in the middle of the night. It has been estimated that 65% of accidents involving aircraft may be due to human error, and human error is most likely at times of the day when sleep is usually occurring. Part of this is due to the circadian clock in the brain that regulates states of sleep and wakefulness. Our work at the cellular level focuses on the mechanisms by which the internal clock in the suprachiasmatic nucleus can respond to naturally occurring substances in the brain that underlie normal phase shifts. The next step will be to ask questions about how this information can be used and adapted to provide potential chemicals that may aid in phase shifting the human biological clock, which would be of great benefit to enhance performance without the side effects of some of the drugs that currently are used, for instance amphetamines.

This work is relevant to potential mechanisms of phase shifting of circadian rhythms. An intimate understanding of how single SCN neurons respond to agents that underlie phase shifting is leading to a better knowledge of how to accelerate phase shifting of the human circadian clock, which would ultimately lead to an enhancement of performance under conditions of day-night shifts in work schedules and jet-lag. For instance, NPY can phase shift the circadian clock substantially. Our data on NPY suggest that it can reduce transmitter release, acting by reducing calcium influx in the terminal. This suggests that one could potentially use a chemical similar to NPY to phase shift circadian rhythms of pilots or flight surgeons who are involved in sustained operations over several days. Whereas NPY by itself does not cross the blood brain barrier, other newer NPY-like substances have just become available that do cross the blood brain barrier, and would be able to get to the SCN. These substances should be available in the near future, and may be of significant use in chemical facilitation of phase shifting to enhance performance at times when humans would normally be sleeping, and quite possibly without the side effects of drugs now be used. Alternately, drugs that act directly on calcium channels (like NPY does) may have the same effect as NPY, and would provide another route of drug discovery for phase shifting the endogenous clock.

**During this period of support, the following scientists worked on the experiments.**

Anthony N. van den Pol, PhD  
Andrei Belousov, PhD  
Gong Chen, PhD  
Vinh Cao

Karl Obrietan, PhD  
Paul Franken, PhD  
Roger Morrisette  
Laure Haak, PhD

**Publications. Full length papers only.**

The following papers done between 1994 and 1997 acknowledged AFOSR support. Some focus on the SCN (in bold), and others examine related topics, but include information relevant to the SCN or its neurotransmitters.

van den Pol, A.N., and Trombley, P.Q. (1993) Glutamate neurons in hypothalamus regulate excitatory transmission. *Journal of Neuroscience* 13: 2829-2836.

van den Pol, A.N., I. Hermans-Borgmeyer, M. Hofer, P. Ghosh, and S. Heinemann (1994) Ionotropic glutamate receptor gene expression in hypothalamus: localization of AMPA, kainate, and NMDA receptor RNA with in situ hybridization. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* 343: 428-444.

van den Pol, A.N., C. Decavel, K. Bina, and P. Ghosh (1994) VGF expression throughout the brain. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* 347: 455-469.

van den Pol, A.N., L. Kogelman, P. Ghosh, P. Liljelund, and C. Blackstone (1994) Developmental regulation of the hypothalamic glutamate receptor mGluR1. *Journal of Neuroscience* 14: 3816-3834.

van den Pol, A.N. (1994) Metabotropic glutamate receptor mGluR1 distribution and ultrastructural localization in hypothalamus. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* 349: 615-632.

Romano, C., M.A. Sesma, C. MacDonald, K. O'Malley, A.N. van den Pol and J. Olney (1995) Distribution of metabotropic glutamate receptor mGluR5 immunoreactivity in rat brain. *J. Comp. Neurology* 355: 455-469.

van den Pol, A.N., K. Obrietan, V. Cao and P.L. Trombley (1995) Embryonic hypothalamic expression of functional glutamate receptors. *Neuroscience* 67: 419-439.

Obrietan, K. and A.N. van den Pol (1995) Calcium hyperexcitability in neurons cultured with glutamate receptor blockade. *Journal of Neurophysiology* 73: 1524-1536.

van den Pol, A.N., J.P. Wuarin and F.E. Dudek (1995) Glutamate neurotransmission in the neuroendocrine hypothalamus. In: *Excitatory Amino Acids: Their Role in Neuroendocrine Function*, Edited by D.W. Brann and V. Mahesh. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 1-54.

Obrietan, K. and A.N. van den Pol (1995) Developmental reversal of the role of GABA in elevating and depressing  $Ca^{2+}$ . *Journal of Neuroscience* 15: 5065-5078.

- van den Pol, A.N., C. Romano, and P. Ghosh (1995) Metabotropic glutamate receptor mGluR5: subcellular distribution and developmental expression in hypothalamus. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, 362:134-150.
- Chen, G., P. Q. Trombley and A.N. van den Pol (1995) GABA receptors precede glutamate receptors in hypothalamic development; differential regulation by astrocytes. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 74:1473-1484.
- Obrietan, K., A. Belousov, H.C. Heller and A.N. van den Pol (1995) Adenosine pre- and postsynaptic modulation of glutamate dependent calcium activity in hypothalamic neurons. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 74:2150-2162.
- Romano, C., A.N. van den Pol, and K.L. O'Malley (1996) Enhanced early developmental expression of the metabotropic glutamate receptor, mGluR5 in rat brain: protein, mRNA splice variants, and regional distribution. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, 367:403-412.
- Obrietan, K., and A.N. van den Pol (1996) NPY depresses GABA-mediated calcium transients in developing suprachiasmatic nucleus neurons: a novel form of calcium long term depression. *J. Neurosci.* 16: 3521-3533.
- van den Pol, A.N., G.J. Strecker, F.E. Dudek (1996) Excitatory and inhibitory amino acids and synaptic transmission in the suprachiasmatic nucleus. *Progress in Brain Research*, 111: 41-56.
- van den Pol, A.N., A. Belousov, K. Obrietan (1996) Glutamate hyperexcitability and seizure-like activity throughout brain and spinal cord upon relief from glutamate receptor blockade in vitro. *Neurosci.* 74: 653-674.
- Chen, G., P. Trombley, and A.N. van den Pol (1996) Excitatory actions of GABA in developing neurons. *Journal of Physiology (Lond.)* 494: 451-464.
- van den Pol, A.N., Obrietan K, Chen G (1996) Excitatory effects of GABA after neuronal trauma. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 16: 4283-4292.
- Obrietan, K., and A.N. van den Pol (1996) Growth cone calcium rise by GABA. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, 372: 167-175.
- van den Pol, A.N., V. Cao, and A. Belousov (1996) Dopamine modulation of glutamate-regulated calcium and electrical activity in hypothalamic neurons. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 76: 3934-3948.
- van den Pol, A.N., K. Obrietan, G. Chen, and A. Belousov (1996) NPY mediated long term depression of excitatory activity in suprachiasmatic nucleus neurons. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 16: 5883-5895.
- Chen, G. and A.N. van den Pol (1996) NPY Y1- and Y2-like receptors coexist in pre- and postsynaptic sites: inhibition of GABA release in isolated self-innervating SCN neurons. *Journal of Neuroscience* 16: 7711-7724.
- Haak, L., H.C. Heller, and A.N. van den Pol (1997) Metabotropic glutamate receptor activation modulates kainate and serotonin calcium

**response in astrocytes. Journal of Neuroscience 17: 1825-1837.  
(studied in suprachiasmatic nucleus astrocytes)**

**Belousov, A., and A.N. van den Pol (1997) Local synaptic release of  
glutamate from neurons of the rat hypothalamic arcuate nucleus. Journal  
of Physiology (Lond.), 499: 747-761,**

**van den Pol, A.N. (1997) GABA immunoreactivity in hypothalamic neurons  
and growth cones in early development in vitro prior to synapse formation.  
Journal of Comparative Neurology. In press.**

**Chen, G. and A.N. van den Pol (1997) Adenosine modulation of  
calcium currents and presynaptic inhibition of GABA release  
in suprachiasmatic and arcuate nucleus neurons.  
J. Neurophysiol., In press.**

**Ghosh, P.K., N. Baskaran, and A.N. van den Pol (1997) Developmentally  
regulated gene expression of all eight metabotropic glutamate receptors  
in hypothalamic SCN and arcuate nuclei. Develop. Brain Res. In  
press.**

**+ 18 abstracts (not listed)**

**The papers above cited AFOSR support. Most are relevant to the SCN.**

#### **Lectures.**

**During the course of this application, the PI was invited to give lectures on the topic of the  
results of this grant at the following places:**

**Dartmouth College, New Hampshire  
Gordon Conference, Vermont  
Netherlands Brain Research Institute, Amsterdam, Holland  
Yale University, Connecticut  
Smith College, Mass.  
Stanford University, Calif.  
Colorado State Univ. Fort Collins, Colo.  
Data was also presented at the national meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in  
Miami, Florida  
Washington, DC  
San Diego, Calif.**

**No patents were filed (1993-1997).**